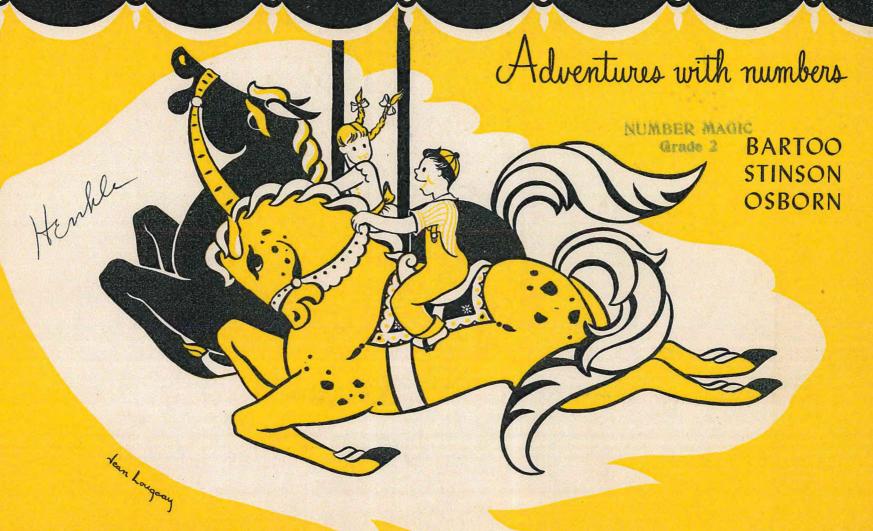
# NUMBER MAGIC



WEBSTER PUBLISHING COMPANY
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## G. C. BARTOO

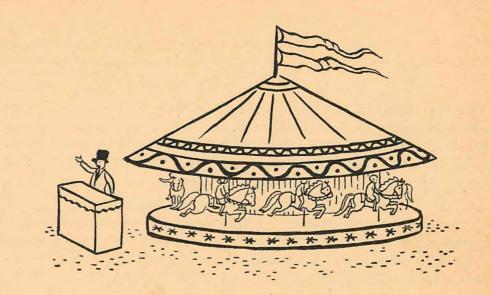
Former Professor of Mathematics at Western Michigan College of Education

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## NUMBER MAGIC

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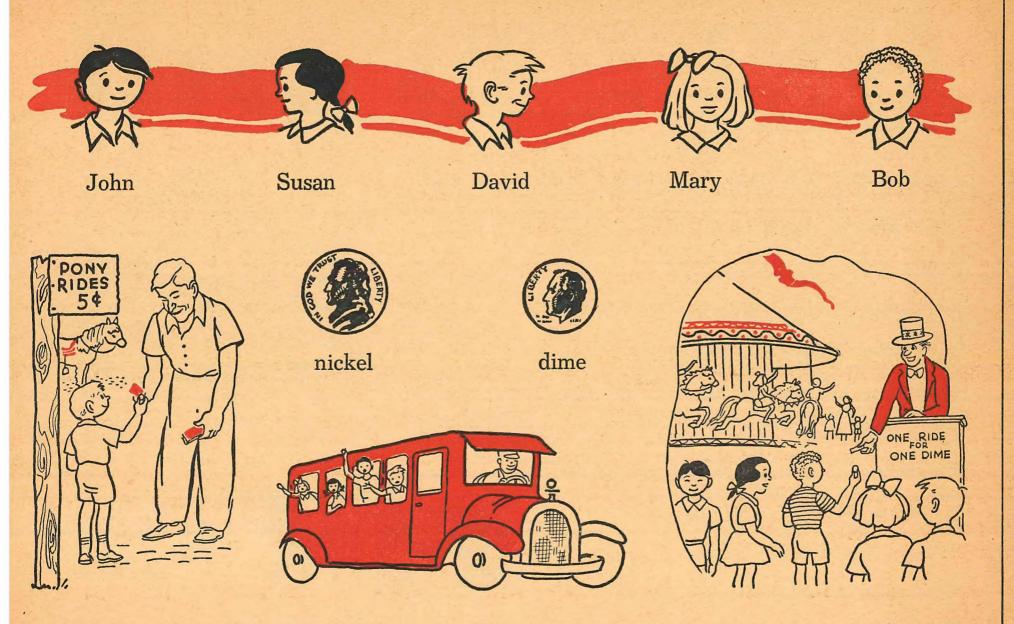
## To The Teacher

Number Magic is the third book of a three-book arithmetic readiness series. It is designed for use in the second grade. Since the vocabulary is controlled at first reader level, it will present no reading difficulty for the average pupil. All words above the first reader level are listed at the bottom of the page on which they first occur. If a group is noticeably retarded in reading, their progress in number understanding will be greatly facilitated if the teacher takes care to note in each lesson the words above primer level and teaches them with the new words listed at the bottom of the page.

The book is divided into seven experience units. The first unit, "The Fair", reviews the number combinations with sums or minuends up to 5. In the second unit, "The Children's Pets", the recognition and writing of numbers and number words up to ten are reviewed. The recognition of the numbers up to 20 is introduced, and addition and subtraction facts up to totals of 7 are reviewed. Unit three, "Susan's Birthday Party", reviews the ordinals and the concepts of big and little and introduces the new concepts of tall, short, narrow, wide, thick, thin, small, and large. The use of a ruler is shown and finding one-half of

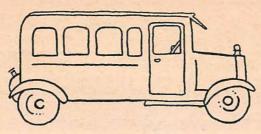
a single object is demonstrated. "The Garden", unit four, presents the meaningful development of the number facts with sums or minuends of 8. Learning how the twenties and thirties are composed and written is also included. Practice is given in counting to 100. The number facts for 9 are introduced in the fifth unit, "A Visit to the Post Office". Counting by twos, by fives, and by tens is included. Through the use of many kinds of games which the children can make, the sixth unit, "Fun with Numbers", teaches the number combinations which total 10. Practice is given in writing numbers to 100 and in writing numbers by fives and tens. Through the device of making no score in a game the concept of zero as a place holder is introduced. Unit seven, "Measuring Things", includes Roman numbers to 12, number stories about 11 and 12, telling time to the whole or half hour, using a foot ruler, and the concept of dozen and half dozen.

Each unit closes with a cumulative review page. The final unit of the book, unit eight, reviews all of the material taught. The book closes with "My Page" on which the child records number facts about himself and his daily life.



To the Teacher: The first page of this and subsequent units may be used as the basis for a group discussion of the topic and the introduction of new words and ideas. Do all of the group know the relative values of the nickel and the dime? The basic vocabulary used in this book is the generally-approved one for the primer and first grade. Words used beyond that level are listed at the bottom of the page upon which they first appear. New words: dime, fair, merry-go-round, nickel.







David, John, Bob, Mary, and Susan went to the Fair.

They rode on the bus.

A bus ride costs a nickel.

Susan put three nickels into the box.

Ding, ding, ding went the bell.

John dropped two nickels into the box.

Ding, ding went the bell.

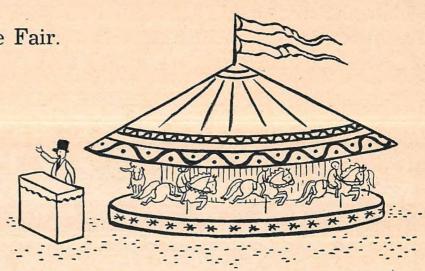
The bus turned right at the first street.

It turned left at the second street.

Soon it came to the Fair.

The children could see the ponies.

They could see the merry-go-round.









David had five nickels for pony rides.

Mary had the first ride.

John had the second ride.

Susan had the third ride.

Bob had the fourth ride.

David had the last ride.

The pony walked slowly.

The pony ran fast.

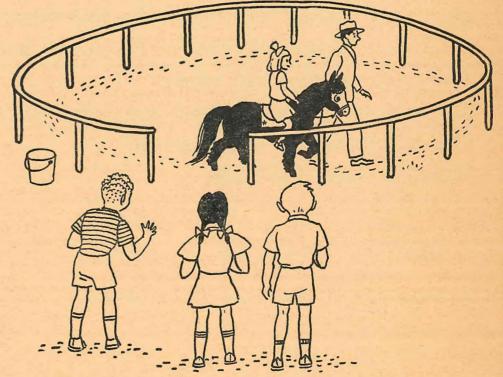


3 nickels and 2 nickels are \_\_\_ nickels.

2 nickels and 3 nickels are \_\_\_ nickels.

4 nickels and 1 nickel are \_\_\_ nickels.

1 nickel and 4 nickels are \_\_ nickels.













David, John, Bob, Mary, and Susan rode on the merry-go-round.

One ride costs one dime.

Mary said, "David will ride on the first horse."

John said, "Susan will ride on the second horse."

Mary rode on the third horse.

Bob rode on the fourth horse and John rode on the fifth horse.

The merry-go-round moved slowly.

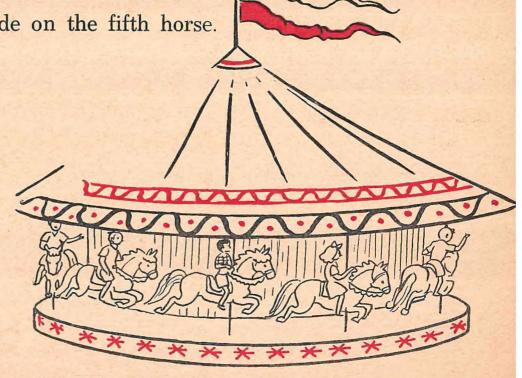
It moved faster and faster.

3 dimes and 2 dimes are \_\_\_ dimes.

2 dimes and 3 dimes are \_\_\_ dimes.

4 dimes and 1 dime are \_\_\_ dimes.

1 dime and 4 dimes are \_\_\_ dimes.





It is fun to buy things at the fair.

Mary bought \_\_\_ dolls.



2 dolls and 2 dolls are \_\_\_ dolls.

John bought \_\_\_ balls.



2 balls and 3 balls are \_\_\_ balls.

Susan bought \_\_\_ rabbits.



2 rabbits and 1 rabbit are \_\_\_ rabbits.

Bob bought \_\_\_ mice.



1 mouse and 3 mice are \_\_\_ mice.

David bought \_\_\_ trucks.



3 trucks and 2 trucks are \_\_\_\_ trucks.

Mary's father took them home from the fair.



The children told their teacher about the Fair.

Mary said, "We rode on the ponies."

Bob said, "There were two black ponies and one white pony."

Color the black ponies.

The teacher wrote on the blackboard.

2 ponies and 1 pony are 3 ponies.

2 ponies + 1 pony = 3 ponies.

Susan said, "+ means and or add."

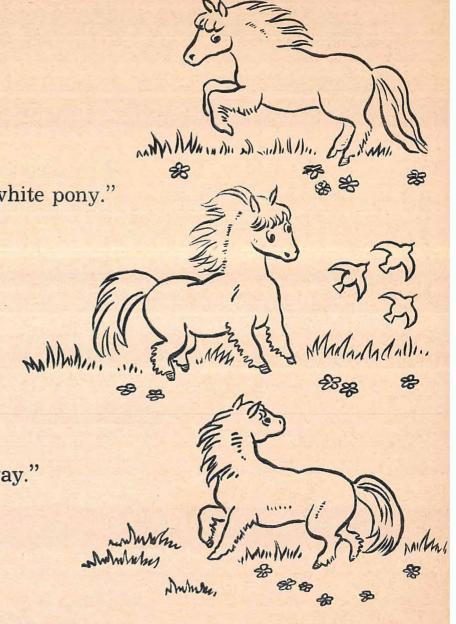
John said, "= means are or equals."

David said, "This is adding. I can do it another way."

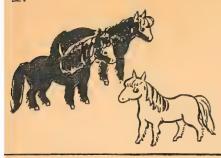
He wrote it like this:

$$\frac{1}{3}$$

David knew that + is called plus.



1.



2 ponies and 1 pony are \_\_\_ ponies.

2 + 1 =

 $2 \text{ ponies} + 1 \text{ pony} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ ponies}.$ 

 $1 \text{ pony} + 2 \text{ ponies} = \_\_$  ponies.

1 + 2 =

2.



3 ponies and 1 pony are \_\_\_\_ ponies.

3 + 1 =

 $3 \text{ ponies} + 1 \text{ pony} = \_\_$  ponies.

1 + 3 =\_\_\_

 $1 \text{ pony} + 3 \text{ ponies} = \_\_$  ponies.

3.



1 ball and 4 balls are balls.

 $1 + 4 = \_$ 

1 ball + 4 balls = balls.

4 balls + 1 ball = balls.

 $4 + 1 = _{--}$ 

Add. If you get them all right in this row, color the star blue.

2 + 1	+ 3	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	1 + 2	$\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ +1 \end{array}$	4 + 1	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ +1 \end{array}$	+ 3	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	+ 2	+ 1	$\Rightarrow$
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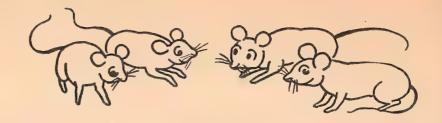


1. Mary bought 4 dolls at the fair.

She gave 2 dolls to Susan.

How many dolls did Mary have left?\_\_\_\_

2 dolls from 4 dolls are \_\_\_\_ dolls.



3. Bob had 4 white mice.

He gave 1 mouse to David.

Put a ring around the mouse he gave to David.

How many mice did Bob have left? \_\_\_\_

1 mouse from 4 mice are \_\_\_\_ mice.



2. David bought 5 trucks at the fair.

He gave 3 trucks to Bob.

How many trucks did David have left?\_\_\_

3 trucks from 5 trucks are \_\_\_ trucks.

5 trucks take away 3 trucks are \_\_\_\_ trucks.



4. John had 5 balls.

He gave 2 balls to Susan.

John had \_\_\_ balls left.

2 balls from 5 balls are \_\_\_\_ balls.

5 balls take away 2 balls are \_\_\_ balls.

Susan took her three rabbits to school.

She gave one rabbit to Mary.

How many rabbits did Susan have left? \_\_\_\_

The teacher wrote on the blackboard.

3 rabbits take away 1 rabbit are 2 rabbits.

3 rabbits - 1 rabbit are 2 rabbits.

John knew that — means take away.

The teacher said, "This new sign is called minus."

The sign – (minus) means subtract or take away.

3 rabbits minus 1 rabbit are \_\_\_ rabbits.

3 rabbits - 1 rabbits = rabbits.

$$3 - 1 =$$





2 - 1 =\_\_\_\_

1 ball from 2 balls is \_\_\_ ball.

 $2 \text{ balls} - 1 \text{ ball} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ball}.$ 





1 ball from 3 balls are \_\_\_ balls.

3 - 1 = 1

 $3 \text{ balls} - 1 \text{ ball} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ balls.}$ 







1 ball from 4 balls are \_\_\_ balls.

4 - 1 = ...

 $4 \text{ balls} - 1 \text{ ball} = \_\_$  balls.









1 ball from 5 balls are \_\_\_\_ balls.

5 - 1 =

5 balls - 1 ball = balls.

New word: subtraction.

Remember: To find how many all together, you add. To find how many are left, you subtract. 4. Bob has 3 kittens. 1. John has 3 tops. David has 2 kittens. He gives 1 top to Mary. How many kittens are there in all? How many tops does John have left? 5 5. Tom has 5 cents. 2. David has 3 nickels. He spends 2 cents. Bob has 1 nickel. How many cents has he left? Together they have \_\_\_\_ nickels. Mary has 2 dolls. 3. Susan sees 4 ponies. Susan has 3 dolls. 1 pony runs away. Together they have \_ How many ponies are left?

To the Teacher: Have the children write a "+" or "-" sign before the lower number, find the result, and write it in the blank space. Many children can work these easy problems without the picture aids. New word: remember.

Write the answers. If you get them all right in a row, color the star blue.

1 + 1	1 + 2	2 +1	1 + 3	3 + 1	1 + 4	4+1	2 + 2	2 + 3	3 + 2	W
2 - 1	3 - 1	3 - 2	4 - 1	4 - 3	4	5	5 - 4	5 - 2	5 - 3	

Do what the signs tell you to do.

$$5 - 2 =$$

$$5 - 1 =$$
\_\_\_

$$4 - 2 =$$



To the Teacher: The children should know or learn these number facts and should recognize groups of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. New word: write.

To the Teacher: Explain the meaning of ¢. New word: cent.

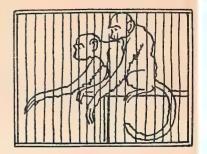
Mary, David, Susan, Bob, and John went to the pet store.

They saw 4 monkeys in a large cage.

They saw 2 monkeys in a small cage.

4 monkeys and 2 monkeys are \_\_\_ monkeys.

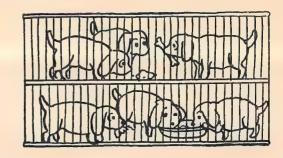




They saw 3 puppies in the top part of a cage.

They saw 3 puppies in the bottom part of a cage.

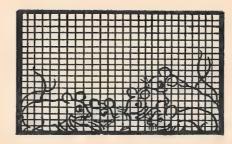
3 puppies and 3 puppies are \_\_\_ puppies.

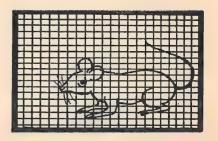


They saw 5 little mice in one cage.

They saw 1 big mouse in another cage.

5 mice and 1 mouse are \_\_\_ mice.





To the Teacher: Aid the children with new words as bottom, part, and puppies. It is important that the new number facts be learned. Use concrete objects and pictures. The new facts are mixed with the previous ones so as to give frequent repetition.











 $1 \text{ nickel} = 5\mathfrak{C}$ 1¢ means 1 cent

1 nickel 5¢

1 cent 1¢

1 nickel = \_\_\_ ¢



 $1 \text{ nickel} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{cents.}$ 













Put a ring around the one that will buy more.

(4 cents) or 2 cents 6 cents or 5 cents 4 cents or 6 cents

2¢ or 4¢ 5¢ or 7¢ 10¢ or 8¢

10¢ or 5¢ 1¢ or 10¢ 6¢ or 7¢

a nickel or a dime 6 cents or a nickel a dime or 9 cents

Do what the signs tell you to do.

2¢ + 2¢	1¢ + 1¢	2¢ + 3¢	1¢ + 5¢	3¢ - 2¢	2¢ + 4¢	4¢ - 3¢	4¢ + 2¢	5¢ _ 4¢	3¢ + 3¢	5¢ + 1¢	3¢ + 2¢
¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢
3 _ 2	$\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$	- 3 - 3	· 2 + 2	$+\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{+1}$	+ 5	$\left \begin{array}{c}4\\+2\end{array}\right $	3 + 3	4 - 3	2 + 4

New word: money.

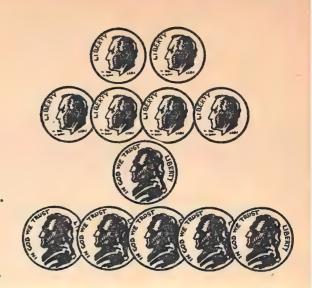


David bought 2 boxes of dog food. He gave the storekeeper 2 dimes.

Bob bought 4 boxes of dog food. He gave the storekeeper 4 dimes.

Susan bought 1 pound of bird seed. She gave the storekeeper 1 nickel.

John bought 5 pounds of bird seed. He gave the storekeeper 5 nickels.



1 dime = \_\_ cents. 1 nickel = \_\_ cents.

2 dimes and 4 dimes are \_\_\_ dimes.

5 nickels and 1 nickel are \_\_\_ nickels.



Add. If you get these all right, color the star blue.

5 + 1	+ 2	$\frac{2}{+2}$	+ 5	2 + 3	+ 3	2 + 4	+1	5 + 1	+ 3	$\frac{4}{+2}$	$\frac{3}{+2}$	The state of the s

New word: pound.





Susan and Mary fed the birds. Susan took 3 pints of popcorn. Mary took 3 pints of popcorn.

3 pints and 3 pints are \_\_\_\_ pints.

Susan took 4 quarts of bird seed. Mary took 2 quarts of bird seed.

4 quarts and 2 quarts are \_\_\_ quarts.





Add.

3 + 3	4 + 2	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	+ 4	5 + 1	$\frac{2}{+4}$	$\frac{2}{+2}$	3 + 3	1 + 5	1 + 1	$\frac{4}{+2}$	***
1 + 4	$\begin{array}{ c c }\hline 1 \\ +5 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ +4 \end{bmatrix}$	4 + 2	$\frac{1}{+2}$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ +4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ +1 \end{array}$	5 + 1	$+\frac{4}{2}$	+ 3	W

To the Teacher: Let the children have many concrete experiences with the pint and quart measures. Let them discover how many pints in a quart. Give them opportunities to use these measures frequently until the pint and quart are fixed in their thinking. New words: pint, popcorn, quart.

20	Feeding the Birds in Winter										
	Susan bought 6 pounds of food for the birds.										
	John bought 4 pounds of food for the birds. $-4$										
	How many more pounds did Susan buy than John?										
	David bought 6 pounds of broken shells for the birds.										
	Mary bought 2 pounds of broken shells for the birds. $-2$										
	David bought more pounds of shells than Mary.										
	Bob bought 6 pounds of raisins for the birds.										
	John bought 3 pounds of raisins for the birds. $-3$										
	How many fewer pounds of raisins did John buy than Bob?										
	To find how many more than or how many less than, you always subtract.										
	6 is how many more than 4? 2 is how many less than 6?										
	Subtract. Write the answers. Color the star blue if they are all right.										
_	$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $										
	To the Teacher: Help the children to fix the ideas of more than, fewer than, and less than. New words: broken, fewer, less, raisins, shell.										



Color 5 birds red.

Color 1 bird blue.



Color 2 puppies yellow. Color 4 puppies brown.



Color 3 birdhouses green. Color 3 birdhouses red.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 3 & & 6 \\ + 3 & - 3 \end{array}$$

Mary's story: 4 monkeys and 2 monkeys are how many monkeys?

John's story: 5 mice and 1 mouse are how many mice? \_\_\_\_

David's story: I had 6 dimes and gave 4 dimes for dog food. How many dimes have I left?\_\_\_\_

Susan's story: A nickel and 1 cent = \_\_\_ cents.

Bob's story: I had 5 mice and 2 mice ran away. How many mice have I left? \_\_\_\_

22	2	Do You Add	or Subtract?
	1.	Tom had 6 dimes. 6 He lost 1 dime. 1	5. Mary has 6 dimes. 6 Susan has 3 dimes. 3
		He had dimes left.	Mary has dimes more than Susan.
	2.	Mary has 2 nickels. 2 Susan has 4 nickels. 4	6. David has 4 old nickels. 4 He has 2 new nickels. 2
		Together they have nickels.	David has nickels.
	3.	David has 6 dimes. 6 John has 2 dimes. 2	7. Bob has 3 dimes. 3 Tom has 3 dimes. 3
		David has more dimes than John.	Together they have dimes.
	4.	Bob had 5 nickels. 5 He found 1 nickel. 1	8. Tom has 6 nickels. 6 Susan has 4 nickels. 4
		He has nickels.	Susan has fewer nickels than Tom.
		To the Teacher: Use actual coins and review relative values of the cent, the before the lower number, find the result, and write it in the blank space.	ne nickel, and the dime. Have the children read each problem, write a + or

<b>Ĭ</b> ↓	2	3	Ĭ Ň	5	6	*7	8	q	ľÖ
,									
one	two	three	four	five	six	seven	eight	nine	ten
:		·							

To the Teacher: It is good practice to have each figure at the top traced with a pencil many times before it is written in the squares below. New word: word.

Write the numbers.

10	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

Make a ring around the number that tells how many balls.

••••••	00000000	••••••	00000000	•••••		
11 12 15 16	12 14 16 19	10 12 15 19	15 16 17 18	11 13 15 17		
999999999	00000000	0000000	******	00000000		
17 18 19 20	12 14 16 18	12 14 17 19	10 11 16 19	10 12 13 19		

Fill in the right numbers below.

 11 = 1 ten and 1 one.
 13 = 1 ten and \_\_\_ ones.
 15 = 1 ten and \_\_\_ ones.

 12 = 1 ten and \_\_\_ ones.
 14 = 1 ten and \_\_\_ ones.
 16 = \_\_\_ ten and \_\_\_ ones.

To the Teacher: Develop an understanding of our number system. You may use a bundle of 10 pencils or sticks as 1 ten. Then illustrate 14 as the bundle and 4 pencils, etc.

A	1	1	
A	a	М	
77	u	u	

••

•••

••••

•

 $\frac{4}{2}$ 

 $\frac{3}{1}$ 

    $\frac{2}{3}$ 

#### Subtract:

4 3

3 2

 $\frac{6}{1}$ 

••••

   6 2

  6 2

### Write the answers:

$$3 + 2 = _{--}$$

$$5 - 4 =$$

$$4 - 3 =$$

$$4 + 4 =$$

$$3 + 3 =$$

$$4 - 2 =$$
\_\_\_

$$1 + 5 =$$
\_\_\_\_

$$6 - 4 =$$

$$2 + 2 =$$

$$6 - 5 =$$

$$5 - 2 =$$

$$4 + 1 =$$

$$2 + 4 =$$

$$3 - 1 =$$

$$5 + 1 =$$

$$5 - 3 =$$

To the Teacher: In adding, the children should think of adding groups. Drill cards like the dots may be of value. It is of great importance that these number facts be thoroughly learned. Drill cards and other devices might be used as helps. The dots above subtraction may aid the children. They may cover up the ones they take away. New word: facts.

7 minus 2

1 ten and 7 ones

A nickel and 1 cent \_\_\_ cents.

20	Do Tod Welletiner:											
	Add. If	you ge	et them	all rigl	nt in a	row, co	olor the	star bli	ue.			
3 3	1	2	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	3 1	5	3	1 3	2 4	1 4	3 2	1 5 —	W
	Subtract:											
6 1												
	Do wha	t the sig	gns tell	you to o	do.							
5 + 1	5 6 3 5 2 6 2 6 4 4 5 6 A											
	Write the number that tells who I am.											
	I am			Who a	am I?		I am			Who Am I?		
	2 mor	e than	4				9	less th	nan 6	-		

two + three

just before 15

one more than four

## Unit 3. Susan's Birthday Party



John



Mary



How many tall candles?

Susan Birthday Cake



Bob

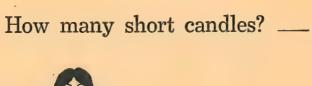


David





Big Balls





Big Doll



Little Dolls



Little Balls



Board



Wren House

1 2 3 4 5 6

Ruler

Susan had a birthday party.

She had seven candles on her cake.

Three candles were short. Four candles were tall.

$$3 + 4 =$$
  $4 + 3 =$ 

$$4 + 3 =$$



Color the tall candles red.

Color the short candles blue.

John and Bob came first to the party.

David came next.

Mary was the last one to come.

Susan's birthday is colored green on the calendar.

AUGUSI						
Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

ATTOTICT

calendar

Fill in the blanks.

Susan is \_\_\_ years old. Her birthday is August \_\_\_ .

$$3 + 4 =$$

$$3 + 4 =$$
 3 plus  $4 =$  \_\_\_

Bob gave Susan some balls.

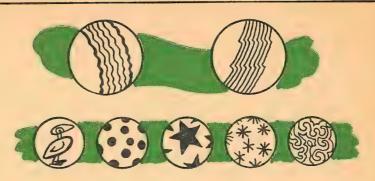
Two balls were large.

Five balls were small.

Color the large balls red.

Color the small balls yellow.

How many balls did Bob give Susan?



$$2 + 5 =$$

$$5 + 2 =$$

Mary gave Susan some dolls.

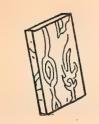
There were six small dolls and one large doll.

Color the small dolls blue and the large one yellow.

6 + 1 =\_\_\_

How many dolls did Mary give to Susan? \_\_\_\_

$$1 + 6 =$$







wren house

thin board

thick board

6-inch ruler

The boys made a bird house for Susan.

They cut thin boards for the sides.

They cut thin boards for the front and back.

They cut thin boards for the top.

They cut a thick board for the bottom.

How many thin boards did they use?

How many thick boards did they use?

How many boards did they use in all?

The side boards were 5 inches wide.

The bottom board was 5 inches wide.

The top boards were 6 inches wide.

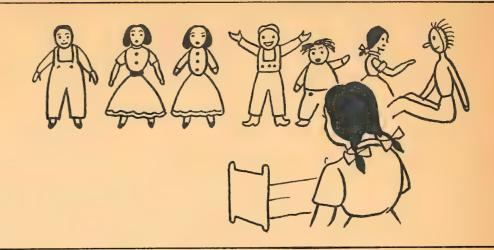
Susan got seven dolls for her birthday.

She put four dolls to bed.

How many dolls did Susan have left? \_\_\_\_

4 dolls from 7 dolls are \_\_\_\_ dolls.

7 dolls - 4 dolls are \_\_\_ dolls.



Susan got seven balls for her birthday.

She put five balls in a box.

How many balls did Susan have left?

5 balls from 7 balls are \_\_\_\_ balls.

7 balls - 5 balls are \_\_\_ balls.















$$7 - 5 =$$
\_\_\_\_

$$7 - 2 =$$

$$7 - 5 =$$

$$\frac{7}{-1}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 7 & 7 \\ -4 & - \end{array}$$

$$-4$$

$$7 - 2 =$$
  $7 - 6 =$  ....

$$7 - 6 =$$

Do You Remember?

$$\frac{4}{2}$$
  $-\frac{1}{2}$ 

$$\frac{6}{-3}$$

$$-3$$

$$-2$$

$$-\frac{4}{3}$$

$$\frac{5}{-1}$$

$$\frac{5}{-2}$$

A six-inch ruler.

2 inches

3 inches

John gave Susan a guessing game for her birthday. There was a 6-inch ruler. There were some colored sticks. Guess how long each stick is. Then measure it. Write the number on each stick that tells how long it is.

2 inches

5 inches

2 + 5 =

inches

inches

inches

inch

6 + 1 =

How much longer is:

7 inches than 2 inches? \_\_ inches. 7 inches than 1 inch?

\_\_\_ inches.

7 inches than 3 inches? \_\_\_ inches.

7 inches than 5 inches? \_\_\_ inches.

$$+\frac{1}{6}$$

John made a doll bed for Susan. He used narrow boards and wide boards. He measured each board with a foot ruler. 3 inches The bed was three feet long. + 2 inches It was two feet high. inches It was one foot wide. 4 inches 5 inches It was a big bed. + 2 inches + 3 inchesSusan put all of her dolls in it. inches inches 7 dolls 7 inches 4 feet - 2 inches - 6 dolls - 1 foot inches dolls feet doll bed inches Measure these lines: inches

To the Teacher: Have the children measure objects in the schoolroom. Fix the relationship between a foot and an inch by much practice in concrete situations. New words: lines, narrow.



This big pie is cut in two parts. The two parts are the same size.

Each part is one half. Each part is  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Write  $\frac{1}{2}$  on each half.

Mother made 3 small pies for Susan's birthday party.

She cut each pie into two half pies.

John, Bob, Susan, Mary, and David each had ½ of a pie.

Mother had  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a pie.

Color half of each little pie yellow. Color the other half brown.



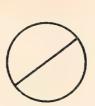


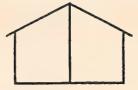


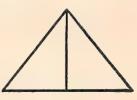


Write  $\frac{1}{2}$  on each half.



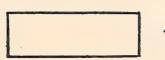






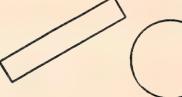
Draw a line to make each picture show each half.











Color  $\frac{1}{2}$  of each picture red. Color the other half blue.

To the Teacher: Illustrate the meaning of one half using concrete objects as an apple, an orange, a piece of crayon. Draw illustrations on the blackboard. Ask the children to illustrate until you feel sure of their understanding. Help the children with the new words: half, size.

Read each story. Put the right sign before the lower number and find the answer.

1.	Susan	has	6	little	dolls
	and	1 b	ig	doll.	

4. Bob has 3 cents.

How many dolls has she

in all? \_\_\_\_

Together they have

David has 4 cents.

cents.

2. The second grade boys used 1 thick board and 6 thin boards to make the birdhouse.

5. Mary's pencil is 7 inches long.

How many boards did they use

in all? \_\_\_

Susan's pencil is 4 inches long.

How much longer is Mary's

pencil than Susan's? \_\_\_\_

3. A board was 7 feet long.

6. Susan's big doll is 7 inches long.

John cut off 2 feet of it.

How long is the board now?

A little doll is 3 inches long.

How much shorter is the

little doll? \_\_\_

New words: grade, lower, pencil,



first second third fourth fifth

Color the first ball red.

Color the fifth ball blue.

Color the third ball green.

Color the second ball brown.

Color the fourth ball yellow.



1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th

Color the 1st truck brown.

Color the 3rd truck red.

Color the 4th truck yellow.

Color the 2nd truck blue.

Color the 5th truck green.



David John Susan Mary Bob

Put the right word in each blank place.

John is second.

David is \_\_\_\_\_.

Bob is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

Mary is \_\_\_\_\_.

Susan is \_\_\_\_\_.

Write each word as a number.

first 1st third 3rd

third \_\_\_\_\_ fourth \_\_\_\_

second \_\_\_\_\_ second \_\_\_\_\_

fifth \_\_\_\_\_ fifth \_\_\_\_

fourth \_\_\_\_\_ first \_\_\_\_

third \_\_\_\_\_ fourth \_\_\_\_\_

second \_\_\_\_\_ fifth \_\_\_\_

	_	_	
A	_		١.
$\overline{}$	O	a	•
and the sales	v	u	

1	2		T	1								
1	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 3\\2 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 6 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \end{vmatrix}$	3	4	2	1	2	Λ
									1		3	77
5 1	$\frac{1}{3}$	2 3	5	1	2	3	3	2	4	1	2	
							$\frac{4}{}$		3_	6	5	~/>
S	ubtract.	<u> </u>	1									W

### Subtract:

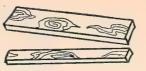
2 1	3 1	4 2	3 2	4 3	1_1_	5	5 4	6 1	7 2	5 3	7 6	
5 2	6 5	6 3	7 3	7 _5	6 4	7 4	6 2	7 1	7 2	5 2	6 4_	3
D	o what	the sig	ins tell	17011 to	مآء							

Do what the signs tell you to do.

			12112 (61)	t you to	o do.							
6 - 1	6 - 1	7 _ 1	5 + 2	$\frac{7}{-3}$	$\frac{3}{+2}$	+ 3	6 _ 3	$\left  \begin{array}{c} 7 \\ -4 \end{array} \right $	3 + 4	7 _ 5	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ +5 \end{vmatrix}$	
1316	OTAL TAXONO									4 /		

New word: review.

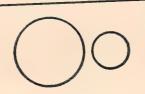
1. Color the narrow board red. Color the wide board blue.



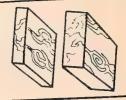
Color the tall candle yellow. Color the short candle green.



2. Color the large ball black. Color the small ball brown.



Color the thin board red. Color the thick board yellow.



3. Color the 3rd doll red. Color the fifth doll blue.

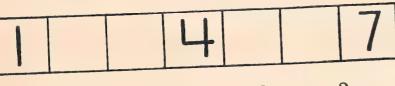


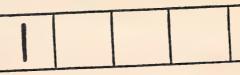
Color  $\frac{1}{2}$  red.

Color one half yellow.



Write the missing numbers in the boxes.





$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 \\ + 1 & + 2 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{2}{+1}$$

$$\frac{6}{+1}$$

$$+\frac{4}{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ + 4 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{5}{+2}$$

$$\frac{1}{+4}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ + 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 3 \\ +1 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{2}{+1}$$

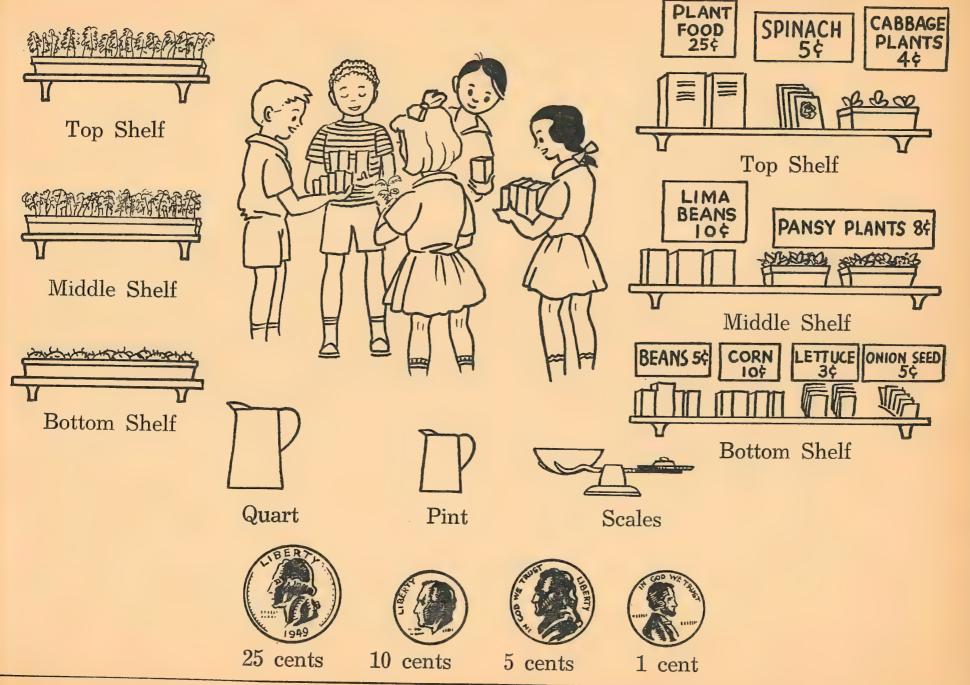
$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ -3 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{4}{-2}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ -5 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{7}{-3}$$

$$\frac{7}{-1}$$

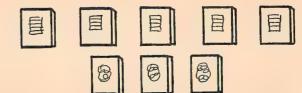


New words: middle, scales, shelf.

The children went to the seed store.

1. David bought 5 boxes of green bean seed.

John bought 3 boxes of yellow bean seed.



5 boxes and 3 boxes are \_\_\_\_ boxes. 5 + 3 =\_\_\_

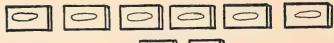
2. Mary bought 3 yellow tomato plants and 5 red tomato plants.

3 plants and 5 plants are \_\_\_ plants. 3 + 5 =\_\_\_

$$3 + 5 =$$



3. Susan bought 6 boxes of corn and 2 boxes of beans.



6 boxes and 2 boxes are \_\_\_\_ boxes. 6 + 2 =\_\_\_

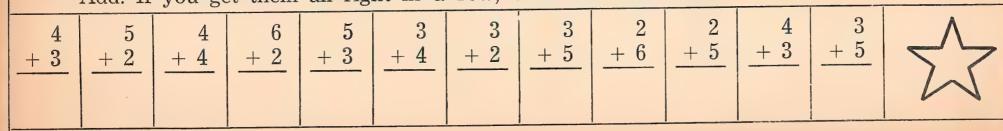


4. Bob bought 4 boxes of peas and 4 boxes of beans.

4 boxes and 4 boxes are boxes. 4 + 4 =



Add. If you get them all right in a row, color the star blue.



New words: bean, tomato.

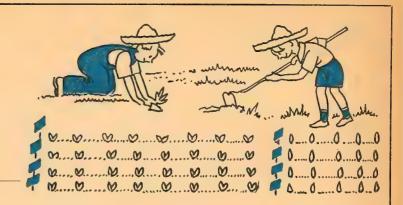
Mary, John, Bob, David, and Susan made a garden.

David planted 4 long rows of green beans.

John planted 4 short rows of yellow beans.

4 rows and 4 rows are \_\_\_ rows.

$$4 + 4 = _{-}$$



Mary planted 5 red tomato plants and 3 yellow tomato plants.

5 plants and 3 plants are  $\_$  plants.  $5 + 3 = \_$ 

$$5 + 3 =$$

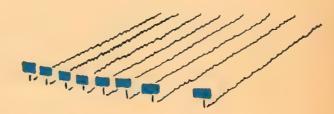




Susan planted 7 rows of corn and 1 row of beans.

7 rows and 1 row are \_\_\_ rows.

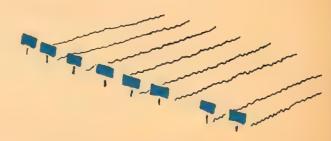
$$7 + 1 = _{--}$$



Bob planted 6 rows of peas and 2 rows of beans.

6 rows and 2 rows are \_\_\_ rows.

$$6 + 2 =$$



New word: planted.

David had 8 dimes.

He gave 5 dimes for seeds.

How many dimes did he have left?



Mary bought 8 tomato plants.

Worms ate 2 of them.

How many did she have left? \_\_\_\_





3 tomatoes from 8 tomatoes are \_\_\_\_ tomatoes.





3 from 8 are  $\_$  8 - 3 =  $\_$  8 - 5 =  $\_$ 

	Subtrac	t:
0	0	

8 1	8 7	8 6	8 4	8 3	8 2	8 5 	8 2 —	8 4	8 6	8 3	8 1	8 7	8 5
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------------	-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	--------

Do what the signs tell you to do.

	6+1	7 _ 1	$\frac{7}{-2}$	5 + 2	6 - 3	- <del>6</del>	+ 3	+ 4	$\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$	$-\frac{7}{4}$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{ c c }\hline 7\\ -3\\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\frac{1}{+6}$
--	-----	-------	----------------	-------	----------	----------------	-----	-----	---	----------------	--	--	--	----------------



tomato plants

cabbage plants

$$7 + 1 = _{--}$$

$$8 - 7 =$$

$$6 + 2 =$$

$$8 - 6 =$$

$$1 + 7 =$$

$$2 + 6 =$$
  $8 - 2 =$ 

$$8 - 2 =$$

$$5 + 3 =$$

$$8 - 5 =$$

$$4 + 4 =$$
\_\_\_\_

$$8 - 4 =$$
\_\_\_\_

$$3 + 5 =$$

$$8 - 3 =$$

- 1. John bought a big tomato plant for 5 cents and a cabbage plant for 3 cents. How much did both cost?
- 3. Mary bought 8 tomato plants and gave Susan 3 plants. How many did Mary have left?
- 2. David planted 3 cabbage plants, and Bob planted 5 cabbage plants. How many did both plant?
- 4. John planted 8 rows of cabbages and Bob planted 2 rows. How many fewer rows did Bob plant?

If you get these all right, color the star blue.

1	8 - 7	5 + 3	8 _ 3	<u>+ 7</u>	$\frac{6}{+2}$	8 - 4	3 + 5	2 + 6	8 - 2	$\begin{array}{c c} 7 \\ +1 \end{array}$	8 - 1	8 _ 6	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ + 4 \end{array}$



New words: both, cabbage.

New word: spray.

Put the right sign before the bottom num	ber and find the answer.						
1. John has 5 tomato plants. 5	5. John used 2 quarts of spray. 2						
David has 3 tomato plants. 3	Bob used 4 quarts of spray. 4						
Together they have tomato plants.	Together they used quarts.						
2. Susan has 6 rows of corn. 6	6. Mary used 2 pounds of plant food. 8						
Mary has 4 rows of corn. 4	John used 8 pounds of plant food. 2						
Susan has more rows of corn than Mary.	Mary used pounds less than John.						
3. Mary picked 7 red tomatoes. 7	7. David had 7 dimes. 7						
She gave 3 away. 3	He gave 5 dimes for seed5						
She had left.	He had dimes left.						
4. Bob picked 8 pounds of beans. 8	8. Susan has 4 nickels. 4						
He sold 4 pounds. 4	Mary has 3 nickels. 3						
He had pounds left.	Together they have nickels.						
Do what the signs tell you to do.							
3 + 3 = 4 - 1 = 5 _ 3	7     6     8     4     5     6     8       -3     +2     -5     +4     -3     -4     -3						
4 + 2 =   7 - 6 =   -3							
2 + 6 = 8 - 4 =							

### Addition:

$$1 + 7 = 8$$

$$2 + _{--} = 8$$

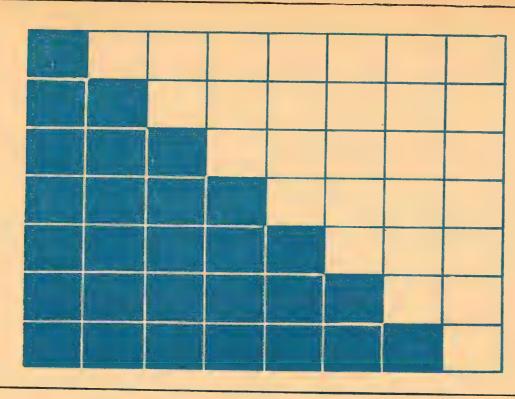
$$3 + _{--} = 8$$

$$4 + _{--} = 8$$

$$5 + _{--} = 8$$

$$6 + _{--} = 8$$

$$7 + _{--} = 8$$



Subtraction:

$$8 - 7 =$$
\_\_\_\_

$$8 - 6 =$$

$$8 - 5 =$$

$$8 - 4 = _{--}$$

$$8 - 3 =$$
\_\_\_

$$8 - 2 =$$

$$8 - 1 =$$
\_\_\_\_

# Write the number in each blank that tells who I am.

I am Who am I?

3 more than 5 \_\_\_

5 less than 8 \_\_\_

two plus six \_\_\_

just before 8 \_\_\_

I am Who am I?

5 more than 3 \_\_\_

a nickel and 3 cents \_\_\_cents

8 minus 4 \_\_\_

1 less than 8 \_\_\_

7 more than 1

New words: addition, between.

between 7 and 9

Write the twenties.

20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

Make a ring around the number that tells how many balls.



23 26 29



23 25 27 29



20 21 22 25



20 21 22 28

$$20 = \text{two tens.}$$
  $22 = 2 \text{ tens} + \dots$   $24 = 2 \text{ tens} + \dots$   $26 = 2 \text{ tens} + \dots$   $28 = 2 \text{ tens} + \dots$ 

$$21 = 2 \text{ tens} + 1$$
,  $23 = 2 \text{ tens} + 25 = 2 \text{ tens} + 27 = 2 \text{ tens} + 29 = 2 \text{ tens} + 20 =$ 

Write the thirties.

30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39

$$30 = 3$$
 tens.

$$33 = 3$$
 tens and \_\_\_ ones.

$$36 = 3$$
 tens and \_\_\_ ones.

$$31 = 3$$
 tens and 1 one.

$$34 = 3$$
 tens and \_\_\_ ones.

$$37 = 3$$
 tens and \_\_\_\_ ones.

$$32 = 3$$
 tens and \_\_\_ ones.

$$35 = 3$$
 tens and \_\_\_ ones.

$$38 = 3$$
 tens and \_\_\_ ones.

Can you count to 100? If you cannot, look at the numbers below.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

To the Teacher: This page may be used in a study of our number system such as: counting by tens, the meaning of 46, as 4 tens and 6 ones, etc. New word: counting.

If you get all the answers right in a row, color the star in the last box blue. Do what the signs ask you to do.

			~-0										
1	1 + 1	2 + 1	$\begin{array}{c c} 1 \\ + 2 \end{array}$	3 + 1	$\frac{1}{+4}$	$\frac{2}{+2}$	+ 3	$\frac{3}{+2}$	+ 1	$\frac{2}{+3}$	+ 4	+ 3	*
2	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\frac{3}{-1}$	3 - 2	<u>- 4</u> <u>- 2</u>	5 - 1	$\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$	$-\frac{4}{1}$	4 - 3	$\frac{5}{-2}$	$\frac{6}{-1}$	6 - 3	$\frac{6}{-2}$	*
3	4 + 2	+ 6	5 + 1	$\frac{2}{+5}$	$\frac{4}{+3}$	6+1	$\frac{3}{+4}$	5 + 2	+7	2 + 6	$\frac{3}{+5}$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	☆
4	$\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$	7 - 6	$\frac{7}{-2}$	- 8 - 1	- <del>8</del> - <del>7</del>	$\frac{7}{-3}$	$\frac{6}{-4}$	$\frac{6}{-5}$	- <del>8</del> - 4	- 3 - 3	- <del>7</del>	$\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$	**
5	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ +5 \end{vmatrix}$	- 8 - 6	2 + 4	8	- <del>8</del> - <del>5</del>	7 + 1	5 + 3	8 - 3	6 + 2	5 + 3	- <del>8</del> - <del>3</del>	$-\frac{6}{4}$	*
6	$\frac{2}{+5}$	- 8 - 6	$\frac{4}{+2}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ +4 \end{bmatrix}$	$\frac{3}{+5}$	$\frac{8}{-5}$	7 - 6	4 + 3	6 - 3	+4	$-\frac{7}{2}$	**

To the Teacher: You may have the children do only a part of the exercises at one time. All children do not work at the same rate. Some children fatigue more easily than others.

Write the number after each word.

two \_\_ four \_\_ seven \_\_ six \_\_ five \_\_ eight \_\_ one \_\_

Add:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 6 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} & 1 \\ & 7 \end{array}$$

Subtract:

$$\frac{6}{4}$$

Work:

$$\frac{6}{-1}$$

$$\frac{3}{+4}$$

$$\frac{2}{+2}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ -3 \end{array}$$

Write 7 in each box.

V ====					
~					
. /					
1 /					

Write 8 in each box.

Write the numbers from 1 to 8.

Add:	7	6	1 7	2	5 3	1 7	4	6 2	3 5	4 4

Subtract: 8 8 8 28 2	8 6	8 5	8 3	8 4 —	8 5 ———	8 6	8 1
----------------------	-----	--------	-----	-------------	---------------	-----	-----

Fill the blanks:

1 nickel equals \_\_\_ cents.

1 dime equals \_\_\_ cents.

1 quart equals \_\_\_ pints.

8 is \_\_ more than 7.

8 is \_\_ more than 4.

8 comes just after \_\_\_\_.

5 cents equal \_\_\_ nickel.

2 pints equal \_\_\_ quart.

10 cents equal \_\_\_ dime.

7 is \_\_\_ less than 8.

6 is \_\_\_ less than 8.

7 comes just before \_\_\_\_\_.

## Unit 5. A Visit to the Post Office



Making Valentines



Post Office



Postman



Mailing Valentines

John, Bob, Susan, David, and Mary went to the post office.

John mailed 5 letters. David mailed 4 letters.

5 letters and 4 letters are \_\_\_ letters.

Susan mailed 6 cards. Bob mailed 3 cards.

6 cards and 3 cards are \_\_\_ cards.

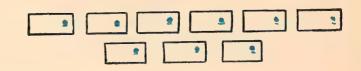
Mary mailed 2 packages. One package weighed 7 pounds, and the other weighed 2 pounds.

7 pounds and 2 pounds are \_\_\_ pounds.

Bob mailed an 8-pound package and a 1-pound package.

8 pounds and 1 pound are \_\_\_\_ pounds.









$$4 + 5 = - 9$$



Mary bought 3 stamps. Bob bought 6 stamps.

3 stamps and 6 stamps are \_\_\_\_ stamps.

Susan bought 5 stamps. David bought 4 stamps.

5 stamps and 4 stamps are \_\_\_\_ stamps.

Bob bought 7 stamps. John bought 2 stamps.

7 stamps and 2 stamps are \_\_\_\_ stamps.

Susan bought 8 post cards. Mary bought 1 post card.

8 cards and 1 card are \_\_\_ cards.



8



5 5 5 6 9 9

Write the number that should be in each blank place.

		1					1					
-	8 + 1	+ 9	4 + 5	+ 8	$\frac{7}{+2}$	$\frac{3}{+6}$	+ 8 9	6 + 3	$+\frac{2}{7}$	+ 9	5 + 4	1 + 9
	146	w word: stam	ps.									





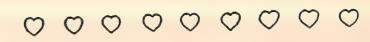
Susan made 9 valentines. She sent 6 valentines to her friends.



How many did she have left? \_\_\_\_

9 valentines take away 6 valentines are \_\_\_ valentines.

David made 9 small red hearts. He sent 4 red hearts to his grandmother.



How many did he have left? \_\_\_\_

9 red hearts take away 4 red hearts are \_\_\_ red hearts.

John made 9 tiny valentines. He sent 7 to his friends.



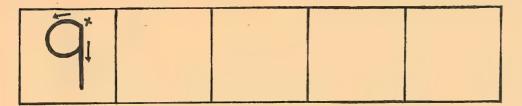
How many did he have left? \_\_\_\_

9 valentines take away 7 valentines are \_\_\_\_ valentines.

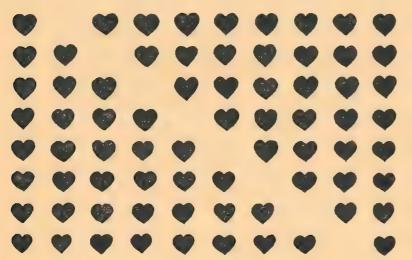
If you get these all right, color the star blue.

111	you g	et mes	e all lie	giri, con	01 0110	1				0	0	A
9 _ 1	9 - 7	$\frac{9}{-5}$	$\frac{9}{-3}$	$\frac{9}{-4}$	$\frac{9}{-8}$	$\frac{9}{-5}$	$\frac{9}{-3}$	$-\frac{9}{7}$	$\frac{9}{-6}$	$\frac{9}{-6}$	$\frac{9}{-2}$	2

Write 9 in each box.



Look at the pictures and write the stories. The first two are done for you.



Addition

1 + 8 = 9 9 - 1 =

2 + 7 = 9 - 2 =

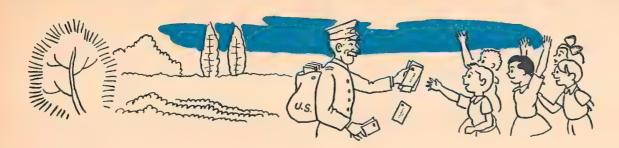
Subtraction

Susan made 4 valentines. Mary made 5 valentines.

David bought 9 stamps. He used 3 stamps.

Together they made \_\_\_\_ valentines.

He had \_ stamps left.



The postman brought 1 letter to John.

He brought 1 letter to Mary.

He brought 2 letters to Bob.

1 letter and 1 letter and 2 letters are \_\_\_ letters.

$$1+1+2=$$
 \_\_\_\_  $2+1+1=$  \_\_\_\_

$$2 + 1 + 1 =$$
\_\_\_







The postman brought 2 cards to Susan.

He brought 1 card to Mary.

He brought 2 cards to David.

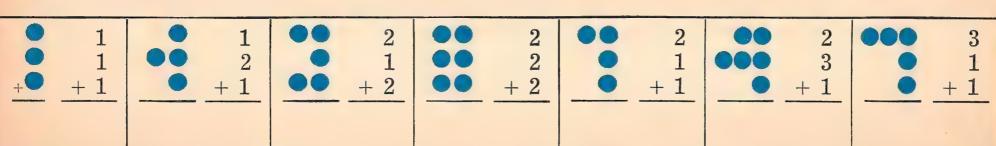
2 cards and 1 card and 2 cards are \_\_\_ cards.

$$2+1+2=$$
 \_\_\_\_  $1+2+2=$  \_\_\_\_

$$1 + 2 + 2 =$$







New word: brought.

$$\begin{array}{c} 2\\1\\+2\end{array}$$

$$\bigcirc + \bigcirc \bigcirc + \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc =$$
 hearts.

$$2 + 1 + 2 =$$

Think 
$$2 + 1 = 3$$

and 
$$3 + 2 = 5$$

$$1 + 2 + 3 =$$

Think 
$$1 + 2 = 3$$
 and  $3 + 3 = 6$ 

$$\frac{2}{+3}$$

Make pictures in the boxes to tell each story.

$$1 + 1 + 3$$

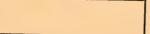






$$1 + 1 + 3 =$$

$$2 + 2 + 1$$



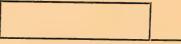




$$1 + 4 + 2$$







$$1 + 4 + 2 =$$

$$2 + 3 + 1$$







$$2 + 3 + 1 =$$

$$1 + 1 + 4$$

$$1 + 1 + 4 =$$

$$1 + 5 + 2$$

$$1 + 5 + 2 =$$

Add. Color the star blue if you get this row all right.

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
3 \\
3 \\
+1
\end{array}$$
 $\begin{array}{c|c}
2 \\
+4 \\
\end{array}$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 6 \\ + 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 2\\1\\+1\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 2 \\ +1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} 1 \\ 5 \\ +1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ +7 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} 4\\1\\+1\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 1\\3\\+3\end{array}$$



Who am I? Write the answers in each blank.

	who am I? Write the allsw	vers in each blank.	
-	I am 3 more than 4.	3+1+1 make me.	I am more than 6. I am less than 8.
	Who am I?	Who am I?	Who am I?
-	9 – 4 make me.	I am the number of inches in a foot.	I am $3 + 2 + 1$ .
	Who am I?	Who am I?	Who am I?
-	I am as old as you are.	I come just before 9.	I am 3 less than 9.
	How old am I?	Who am I?	Who am I?
-	A pie is cut in 2 equal parts.  I am 1 part.	I am the number of cents that will buy two stamps for 3 cents each.	I am 4 more than 3.
	Who am I?	Who am I?	Who am I?
-	2 4 6 8	3 and 1 and 3 make me.	I am $2 + 3 + 4$ .
	I am the third number.  Who am I?	Who am I?	Who am I?
	I am on the middle 9 7	I am the number of pints in a quart.	I am the number of cents in a nickel.
	Who am I?	Who am I?	Who am I?

	Read each story. Think the answer and	write it in the blank space.
	David had a nickel. He spent 3 cents.  How much did he have left?  — cents.	5. Susan made 9 valentines. She sent 7 of them away. How many did she have left?
	Mary bought 4 stamps and 2 stamps.  How many stamps did she buy? ——	6.  John said, "In 2 years I shall be 9 years old. How old am I now?"
3.	Bob bought 9 post cards and used 5 of them. How many did he have left?	7. Susan wanted to buy a valentine for 9 cents. She had 5 cents. How many more cents did she need?
4.	Mary received three birthday packages. The first one weighed 2 pounds. The second one weighed 1 pound. The third	8. Bob had 4 nickels. His father gave him 3 nickels. How many nickels did he then have?
	one weighed 1 pound. How many pounds did they weigh all together?	Color the star blue if all your answers are right.

Read the numbers with blue lines under them, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, etc.
You are counting by twos.

Write by twos to 20.

2	4		
·			

Write the blue numbers to 50. You are counting by fives.

5	10	15	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	_8	9	<u>10</u>
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	<u>20</u>
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	<u>30</u>
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	<u>40</u>
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	<u>50</u>
51	52	53	54	55	<u>56</u>	57	58	59	<u>60</u>
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	<u>70</u>
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	<u>80</u>
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Write the numbers in the last column. You are counting by tens.

10	20				

If you get all answers right in a row, color the star blue. Do what the signs ask you to do.

	1		1	1	1	1							
1	$\frac{1}{+2}$	5 + 1	$\begin{vmatrix} 4 \\ +3 \end{vmatrix}$	+ 4	$\begin{vmatrix} 3 \\ +3 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 5 \\ +2 \end{vmatrix}$	$\frac{4}{+2}$	+ 6	$\begin{vmatrix} 3 \\ +4 \end{vmatrix}$	2 + 5	$\frac{1}{+7}$	2 + 3	*
2	+1	+ 8	$\begin{vmatrix} 6 \\ +1 \end{vmatrix}$	+ 3	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	2 + 1	+ 1	$\frac{2}{+6}$	2 + 2	8 + 1	+ 5	+ 7	W
3	$\frac{2}{-1}$	5 - 1	3 - 2	5 4	$\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$	3 - 1	6 _ 1	4 - 1	6 _ 2	$\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$	5 - 3	4	<b>☆</b>
4	6 - 3	$\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$	- 1 - 1	7 6	$\frac{6}{-4}$	$\frac{7}{-3}$	8 _ 2	6 - 5	8 - 3	7 _ 2	7 5	7 _ 1	**
5	$\begin{array}{c c} 7 \\ +1 \end{array}$	8 - 4	$\frac{3}{+2}$	8	3 + 5	9 _ 1	+ 4	8 - 5	6 + 2	8 - 6	3 + 1	5 + 3	**
5	9 - 2	3 + 6	- 8 - 8	$\begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$	4 + 5	6 + 3	9 - 3	9 - 7	5 + 4	9 - 6	7 + 2	9 - 5	W

Write a 9 in each box.



6 stamps + 3 stamps are stamps.

9 stamps - 6 stamps are stamps.

7 pounds + 2 pounds are \_\_\_ pounds.

9 pounds – 7 pounds are \_\_\_ pounds.

4 cards + 5 cards are \_\_\_ cards. 9 cards – 4 cards are \_\_\_ cards.

8 hearts + 1 heart are \_\_\_ hearts.

9 hearts - 8 hearts are \_\_\_ hearts.

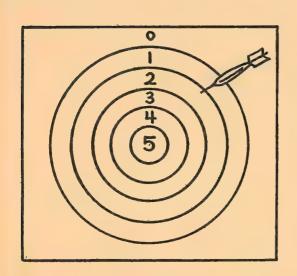
Add:

Subtract:

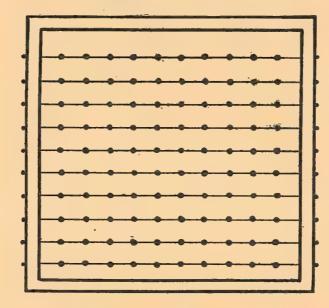
Add:



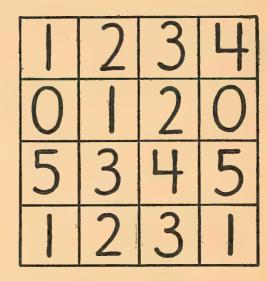
Penguin Game



Dart Game



Counting Game



Ring Game

John's father bought him a new number game.

One card was like this.



John said, "This card tells 4 number stories about 10.

The first story is 6 + 4 = 10. Who can tell another story?"

Mary was first. Her story was 4 + 6 = 10.

David was second. His story was 10 - 4 = 6.

Susan was third. Her story was 10 - 6 = 4.

Look at each picture and write the number stories under it.

•	00000000	•••••••	000000000	••••••••	0000000000
	1 + 9 =				
	9 + 1 =				
	10 - 1 =				_
	10 - 9 =				There are only 2 stories here.

Adding and subtracting.

9 + 1	10 - 1	8 + 2	$\frac{10}{-2}$	10 - 7	7 + 3	$\begin{array}{ c c }\hline 10 \\ -3 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\frac{6}{+4}$	10 - 4	5 + 5	$\begin{array}{c c} 10 \\ -5 \end{array}$	10 - 6
-------	-----------	-------	-----------------	-----------	----------	---	----------------	-----------	----------	---	-----------



David said, "I will tell you how to play the penguin game." David stood 9 penguins in a row. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

David had a soft ball.

David said, "Each may throw the ball until he hits 2 penguins.

To win, the sum of the numbers of the penguins you hit must be 10."

Mary hit penguin 9 first. She thought 9 + 1 = 10.

Mary hit penguin 1 next. Did Mary win?

They played three games. Add:

T T/T = ====	T - 1	I a		I D • 1	
Mary	Jonn	Susan	Bob	David	
9 1	7 3	2 7	6 2	2 8	How many games did Mary win?
					How many games did John win?
8 1	6 4	8 2	1 9	3 6	How many games did Susan win?  How many games did Bob win?
4 6	4 5	3 7	3	5 3	How many games did David win?
	8 1 4	$egin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Mary         John         Susan           9         7         2           1         3         7             8         6         8           1         4         2	Mary         John         Susan         Bob           9         7         2         6           1         3         7         2           8         6         8         1           1         4         2         9	Mary         John         Susan         Bob         David           9         7         2         6         2           1         3         7         2         8           2         8         1         3         4           4         4         3         4         5

To the Teacher: Explain and illustrate the meaning of sum. Check to make sure the children understand the rules of the game before they play it. New words: sum, throw.





Susan and her friends played Tossing the Ring. David made the board with numbers on it. Each had two throws. The number the ring was on counted. Do you see a new number? This number is called zero (0). Zero means nothing. It adds nothing to the score. If the ring fell outside the plan it did not count. Bob's rings fell on 3 and 0. His score was 3 + 0 = 3. They played four games.

### Add:

	Mary	David	John	Bob	Susan		Mary	David	John	Bob	Susan
1st Game	3 1	2 3	0 5	3 0	3 3	3rd Game	5 5	2 5 —	1 0	0 4	3 2
2nd Game	4 0	5 4	10	4 3	0	4th Game	0 4	5 2	0 1	3 5 ———————————————————————————————————	0 3

Who won the 1st game?	Who won the 3rd game?
Who won the 2nd game?	Who won the 4th game?

To the Teacher: Make clear the meaning of zero as a number. New words: outside, tossing, won, zero.

The dart game looks like this.

The children played the dart game.

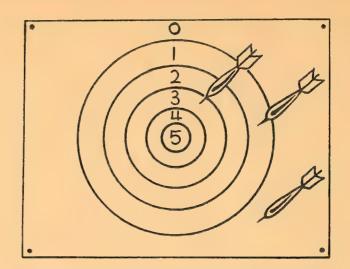
Bob threw three darts.

His numbers were 3, 1, 0.

Add from the top

3 + 1 = 4 and 4 + 0 = 4.

They played two games.



Add the scores and tell who won each game.

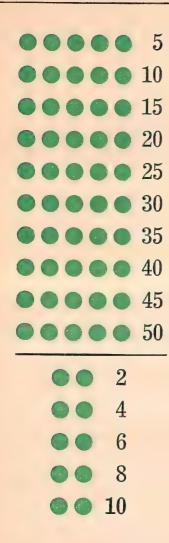
	F	irst Gam	e		Second Game					
Mary	Susan	David	John	Bob	Mary	Susan	David	John	Bob	
4	2	5	0	2	4	0	0	2	0	
5	0	4	3	3	0	3	5	5	0	
1	3	0	2	4	4	1	0	3	0	

Who won the first game?

Who won the second game?

Add:

1	3	4	5	1	0	2	5	1	4
3	3	3	0	2	0	4	<b>4</b>	4	3
5	4	3	5	6	4	2	1	3	0



Write the missing numbers.

1	2	3	5	7		10
11			15			20
21			25			30
31			35			40
41			45			50
51			55			60
61			65			70
71			75			80
81			85			90
91			95			100

Write to 50 by fives.

	40				
1 5					
1 .	LU				
					l

Write to 100 by tens.

	1
10   20	

John, David, Mary, Susan, and Bob could all count to 100 by ones: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and so on.

They wanted to learn to count fast.

Susan's father gave her a counting game.

It looked like this:

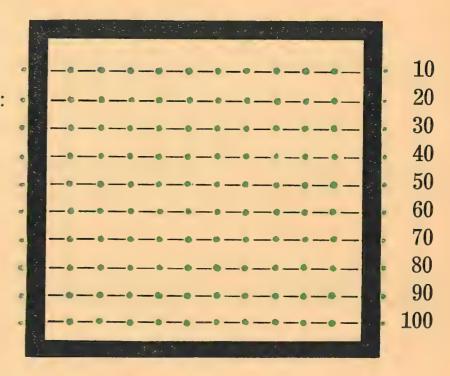
The beads were on wires.

How many beads are on the top wire? \_\_\_\_

How many beads are on two wires?

How many beads are on three wires? \_\_\_\_

How many beads are there in all? \_\_\_\_ Count the beads by tens.



### Fill the blanks:

20 means 2 tens.

50 means \_\_\_\_ tens.

80 means \_\_\_ tens.

30 means \_\_\_ tens.

60 means \_\_\_\_ tens.

90 means \_\_\_\_ tens.

40 means \_\_\_\_ tens.

70 means \_\_\_\_ tens.

100 means \_\_\_ tens.

---- to fill the blonks

The dots will help you to fill the blanks.			
200000000	000000000	000000000	000000000
10 and are 11.	10 and are 12.	10 and are 13.	10 and are 14.
***************************************	000000	************	000000000
10 and are 15.	10 and are 16.	10 and are 17.	10 and are 18.
2000000000	000000000	0000000000	0000000000
10 and are 19.	10 and are 20.	20 and are 21.	20 and are 22.
***************************************	0000000000	0000000000	0000000000
20 and 3 are	20 and 4 are	20 and 5 are	20 and 6 are

Fill the blanks:

$$10 + 10 =$$
\_\_\_  $50 + 10 =$ \_\_\_  $90 + 10 =$ \_\_\_  $10 + 4 =$ \_\_\_  $20 + 10 =$ \_\_\_  $60 + 10 =$ \_\_\_  $10 + 1 =$ \_\_\_  $10 + 5 =$ \_\_\_  $30 + 10 =$ \_\_\_  $70 + 10 =$ \_\_\_  $10 + 2 =$ \_\_\_  $10 + 6 =$ \_\_\_  $40 + 10 =$ \_\_\_  $80 + 10 =$ \_\_\_  $10 + 3 =$ \_\_\_  $10 + 7 =$ \_\_\_

New word: using.

Read each story. It is fun to think the answer. Then write it in the blank space. 1. Mary bought a sandwich for 6 cents 4. Susan wanted a doll that cost 10 and a bottle of milk for 4 cents. cents. She had 8 cents. How much did her lunch cost? How much more did she need? cents. cents. 2. David had a dime. He bought a bottle 5. Bob had 10 rabbits. He gave 2 rabbits of milk for 4 cents. to Mary. How many rabbits did he have left? How much money did he have left? cents. 6. David had 7 books. His father gave him 3 more. 3. In a game John made scores of 6, 0, How many did he then have? and 4. Add his scores Color the star blue if your

answers are all right.

New words: bottle, need, sandwich.

	Butter 1	Ice cream 5¢ Cake 3¢ Jelly 1¢	Apple 4¢ I	Sandwich 4¢ Potatoes 3¢ Meat 6¢
	How much will ea	ach lunch cost?		
1.	Bread 2 ¢  Butter 1 ¢  Milk 4 ¢	4. Bread	7. Bread¢  Jelly¢  Potatoes¢	10. Sandwich
	Cost	Cost	Cost¢	Cost¢
2.	Bread¢ Ice cream¢ Cake¢	5. Meat	8. Sandwich ¢ Cake ¢ Jelly ¢	11. Potatoes
		Cost¢	Cost¢	Cost¢
3.	Sandwich   Orange   Cost   New words: cocoa, jelly, meat	6. Sandwich	9. Sandwich¢	12. Sandwich

Remember. If 0 (nothing) is added to a number, the number is not changed. 0 added to 0 always equals 0.

Write the sums. If you get all of the answers right in a row, color the star blue.

1	0 0		1 1	2 0	2 2	2 7_	3 0	3 2	3 1 —	3		1_1_	***
2	2 4_	4 4	3 4	5	6 0	4 -5_	1 6	5 1	3 5	5 5 	2 5 —	6 2	**

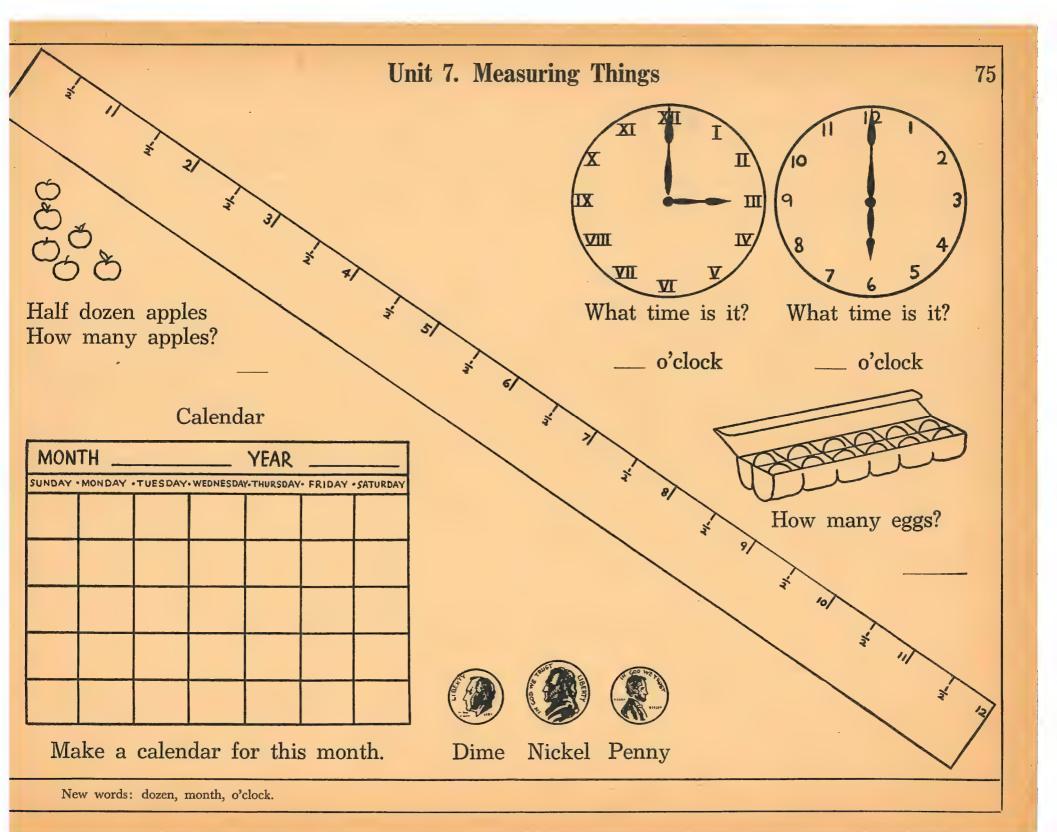
The answer in subtraction is called the remainder.

Write the remainders.

3	5 1	7 4	6 5	7 3	6 4	6 3	7 2	6 2	7 6	7 _5_	6 1	7 1	**
4	5 3	3	5 4	4 2	8 2	9	8 3	9 2	8 1	2 1	4 1	5 2	**

New words: changed, remainder.

	Add:	$\triangle$	ΔΔ	$\Delta \Delta \Delta$	ΔΔΔ	ΔΔ		(	000	000	000	OC	OC	
9 1	1 8	8	5	7 2	3 - 7	3 6 ———————————————————————————————————	7 3	9	5 4	6	6 3	7	5 5	6 4
	Add tl	ne scor	es.											
2 0 1	1 1 0	3 2 3	0 0 9	2 4 0	3 1 4	8 1 1 1	9 0 1	4 3 0	5 1 0	1 4 1	5 0 5	3 1 5	0 0 0	2 3 4
	Subtra	et:						(	200	00	00	00	00	
9	10 1	10 6	9 5	10 7	10 4	9 2	10 8	10 3	9	10 2	10 9	9 4	10 5	9
	Count	the do	ots by	2's.										
••	•	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••
2	4		·			14				22				30
Write	e by 5'	s to 25	5.		Write	e by 10	)'s to 1	.00.						
5	10				10	20								



Write the numbers.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

The Romans wrote the numbers from 1 to 12 like this. Write the Roman numbers.



When I is after V or X we add it to 5 or 10.

V is 5. VI is 5 + 1 or \_\_\_ VIII is 5 + 2 or \_\_\_ VIII is 5 + 3 or \_\_\_

X is 10. XI is 10 + 1 or \_\_\_ XII is 10 + 2 or \_\_\_

When I is just before V or X we subtract it from 5 or 10.

V is 5.

IV is 5-1 or \_\_\_\_

X is 10. IX is 10 - 1 or \_\_\_

000000000	00000000	00000000	9000000	00000
10 + 1 =	9 + 2 =	8 + 3 =	7 + 4 =	6 + 5 =
1 + 10 =	2 + 9 =	3 + 8 =	4 + 7 =	5 + 6 =
11 - 10 =	11 - 9 =	11 - 8 =	11 - 7 =	11 - 6 =
11 - 1 =	11 - 2 =	11 - 3 =	11 - 4 =	11 - 5 =

## Number Stories About 12

-		1			
		11 + 1 =	1 + 11 =	12 - 11 =	12 - 1 =
		10 + 2 =	2 + 10 =	12 - 10 =	12 - 2 =
		9 + 3 =	3 + 9 =	12 - 9 =	12 - 3 =
*	******	8 + 4 = .	4 + 8 =	12 - 8 =	12 - 4 =
	*****	7 + 5 =	5 + 7 =	12 - 7 =	12 - 5 =
	<b>◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆</b> ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦	$6 + 6 = _{-}$	6 + 6 =	12 - 6 =	12 - 6 =



Look at the clock.

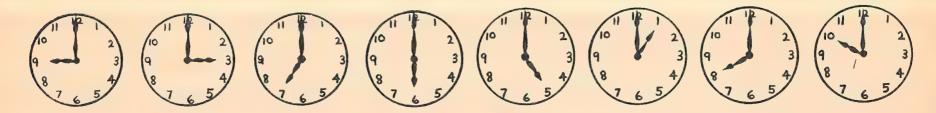
The long hand points to 12.

The short hand points to 9.

It is time for school to begin. It is 9 o'clock.

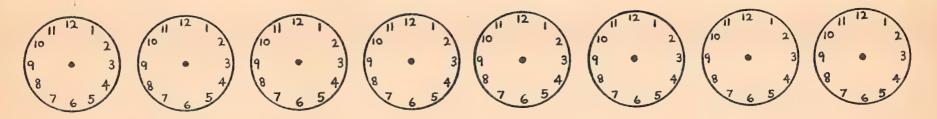
When the long hand points to 12, the short hand tells what time it is.

Below each clock write the time it shows.



\_o'clock \_\_o'clock \_\_o'clock \_\_o'clock \_\_o'clock \_\_o'clock \_\_o'clock \_\_o'clock

Put a long hand and a short hand on each clock to make it show the time given below it.



10 o'clock 2 o'clock Noon 7 o'clock 11 o'clock 6 o'clock 4 o'clock 1 o'clock

Write our number after each Roman number.

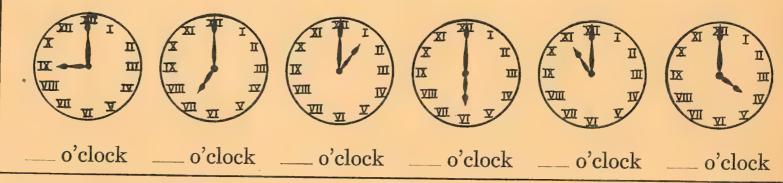




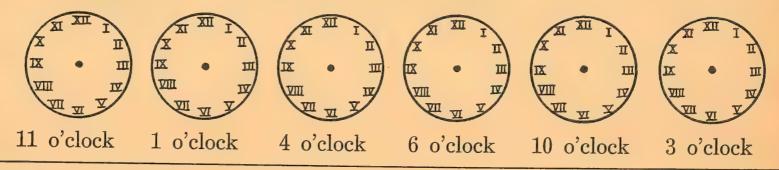
This clock has Roman numbers.

What time does it show? \_\_\_\_ o'clock

Below each clock write the time it shows.

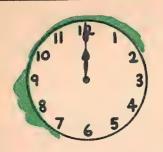


Put a long hand and a short hand on each clock to make it show the time given it.



Write the Roman number below each number.

6 2 8 12 9 10 4 5



This is the way the clock looks at noon or midnight. Both hands point to 12.

The long hand of this clock points to 6. The short hand is half way between 1 and 2. The time is half past 1.



Below each clock write the time it shows.



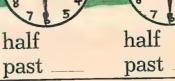




past

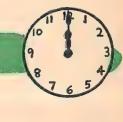








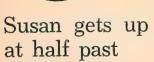
half past



o'clock

Write the time in each blank space.







Susan eats breakfast at



Susan goes to school at half

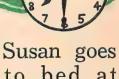


School begins

at \_\_\_ o'clock.



Susan goes home at half



to bed at

half past\_

past \_ Below each Roman number write our number.

III

IV

o'clock.

IX

VI

XII

V

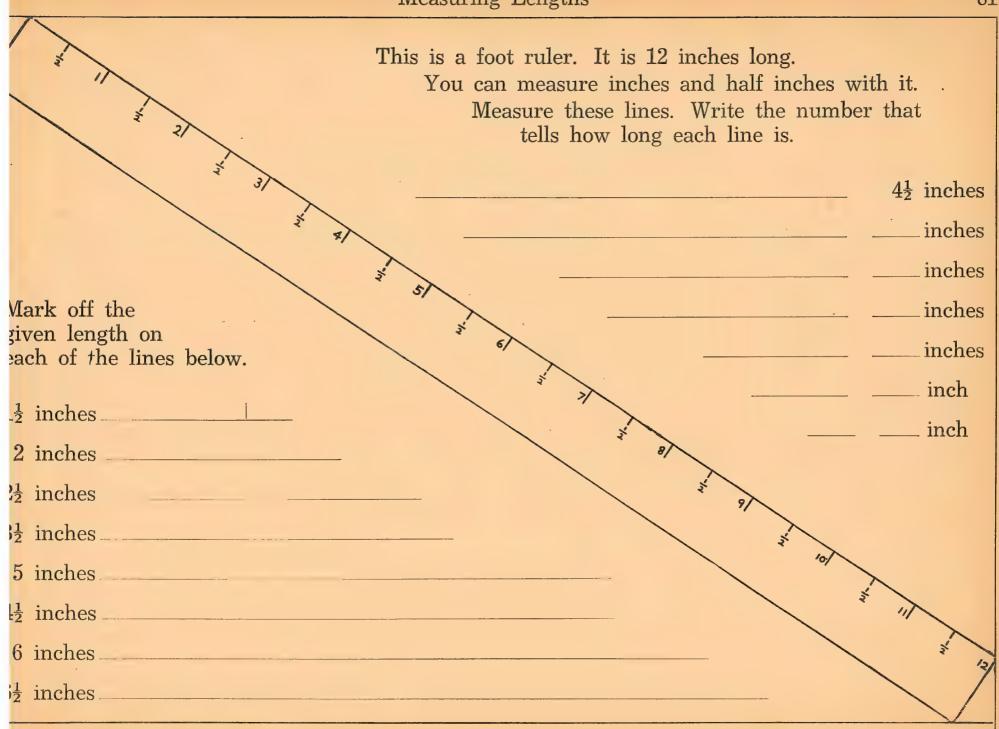
VII

past \_\_\_\_

X

XI

New words: begins, midnight, past, space.



New words: given, length, mark.



Here are a dozen apples.

How many apples are in a dozen?

Color 6 apples red. Color 6 apples green.

There are 6 apples in one-half dozen.



How many hearts are there? \_\_\_\_\_ Color one dozen hearts blue. Color one-half dozen hearts yellow.

<b>bbA</b>	or	subtract:	
Auu	OT.	Subtract.	

+1	4 + 2		+ 9	3 - 1	+4	$\frac{3}{-2}$	<u>4</u> _ 3	$\frac{2}{+2}$	+ 6	$\left  \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ -1 \end{array} \right $	$\frac{4}{-2}$	+ 1	+ 3
2 + 3	5 - 4	8 + 1	+ 6	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	5 - 1	+ 3	5 - 3	$\frac{3}{+2}$	5 + 5	6 + 1	- 1
+ 2	$\begin{array}{ c c } \hline 6 \\ \hline -2 \\ \hline \end{array}$	2 + 5	6 _ 1	5 + 2	1 + 5	6 - 5	9+1	$\frac{2}{+1}$	6 - 4	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ +4 \end{array}$	6 - 3	3+1	$\frac{2}{+7}$

1	. Mary's doll is 10 inches tall. Susan's doll is 8 inches tall.  Mary's doll is how much taller  than Susan's?	5. David's dog is 9 years old. John's dog is 5 years old. How many years younger is  John's dog?
2.	John has 7 cents. He wants to buy a boat for 10 cents. How much more does he need?  — cents	6. Susan went to school at 9 o'clock. She came home at 12 o'clock. How many hours was she at school?
3.	Susan spent a nickel for candy and a nickel for ice cream.  How much did she pay in all?  cents	7. John caught 4 fish and David caught 5 fish. How many fish did they both catch?
4.	Bob wanted to buy a 10-cent pencil. He had 6 cents. How much more did he need?  — cents	8. Susan is 7 years old. How old was she 3 years ago?
	New words: ago, hours, paid, younger.	

	Add:											
1 1 -	1 2	3 1	1 4	$\frac{2}{1}$	2 3	3 3	4 1	2 2	2 4	3 2	1 3	$\Delta$
1 5	4 2	1 6	7 1	5 2	2 7	5 1	44	1 7		3 4	2 6 	**
2 5	3 5	4 5	6 2	6 1	64	7 2	8 2	3 6	46_	1 9	5 3	☆
5 4	6 3	9	8 1	4 3	5 5	6 3	3 7	8 2	5 5 —	7 3	2 8	**
						Adding	Zeros				-	
1 0	0 4	9	0 5	8 0	2 0	6 0	4 0	0 6	6 0	3 0	0 0	<b>₩</b>

I made \_\_\_ blue stars.

	Subtract:												
2 1	4 1	3 1	5 2	3 2	5 1	4 2 —	6 1 ——	6 3 —	4 3 ———————————————————————————————————	5 4	5 3	$\mathcal{K}$	
6 2	6 4	8 1	7 2	8 3	9	8 2	6 5	9 8	7 4	8 3	7 1	$\lambda$	
10 1	8 4	10 7	7 3	10 8	9 2	10 3	7 6_	10 9	9 4	10 2	7 _5_	$\frac{1}{2}$	
9	10 6	9 5	10 5	8 5	10 4	9 3	9 7	10 4	8.6	9 4	8 7	$\mathcal{N}$	
	Do wha	at the s	igns tel	l you t	o do.								
8 + 1	10 - 9	9 - 3	8 + 2	<u>- 8</u>	$+\frac{7}{2}$	10 - 5	9 - 2	9 - 6	3 + 6	10 - 8	+ 8	$\mathcal{A}$	
9 - 5	4 + 5	5 + 5	9 - 1	5 + 4	7 + 3	9 - 7	+ 6	2 + 7	10 - 7	9 - 4	6 + 3	$\Delta$	

Write our number for each Roman number.

 $V = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} X = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} III = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} VI = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} IV = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} XII = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ 

Write the 3 other stories that the balls tell about 12.

9 + 3 = 12

$$9 + 3 = 12$$

Below each clock write the time it shows.













\_ o'clock

\_\_\_ o'clock

\_\_\_\_ o'clock half past \_\_\_\_ half past \_\_\_\_ half past \_\_\_\_

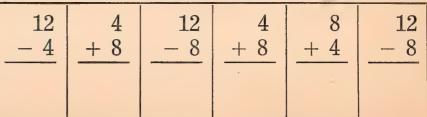
Measure the lines.

inches

inch

inches





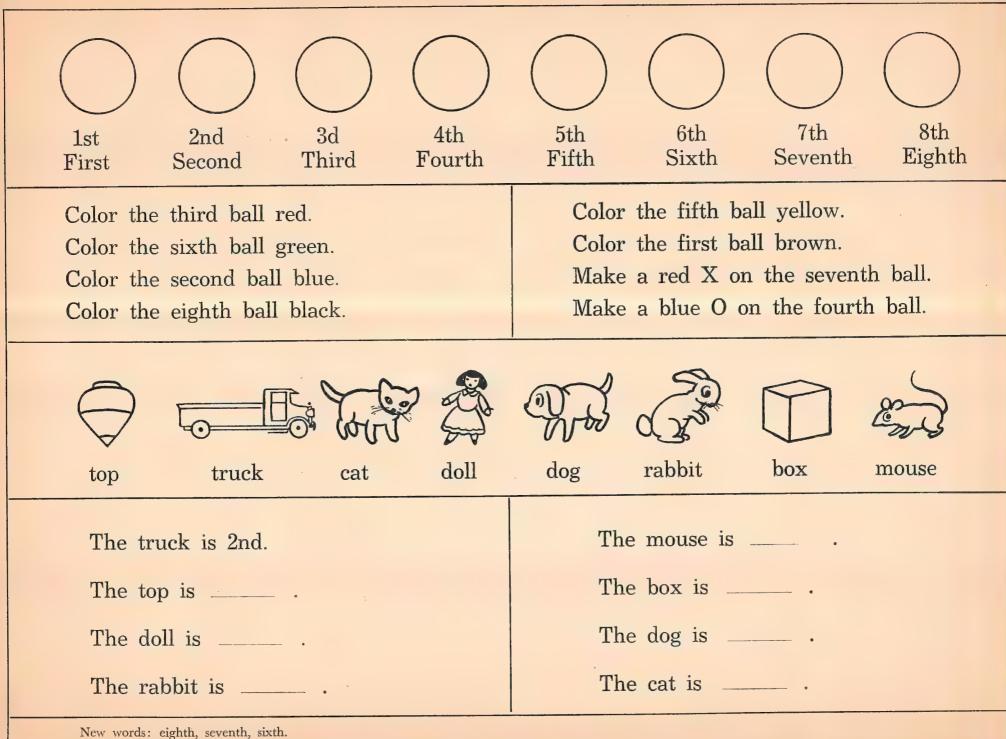
## Easy Problems

Write the answers in the blanks.

1.	3	cents	and	5	cents	are	cents.
				-	001100	~~ ~	 COLLOD

- 2. 3 nickels from 4 nickels is \_\_\_ nickel.
- 3. 1 nickel equals \_\_\_ cents.
- 4. 4 balls are \_\_\_ more than 2 balls.
- 5. 3 cats are \_\_\_ less than 6 cats.
- 6. 7 mice minus 2 mice are \_\_\_ mice.
- 7. 2 dolls from 6 dolls are \_\_\_ dolls.
- 8. 7 trucks and 2 trucks are \_\_\_ trucks.
- 9. 6 boys and \_\_\_\_ boys are 8 boys.
- 10. 7 is \_\_\_ more than 5.

- 11. 7 is \_\_\_ less than 10.
- 12. A dime equals \_\_\_\_ cents.
- 13. 5 and 2 more make \_\_\_\_.
- 14. 2 and 5 more make \_\_\_\_.
- 15. 3 plus 7 equals \_\_\_\_ .
- 16. 6 from 9 are \_\_\_\_.
- 17.  $1 \text{ foot} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ inches.}$
- 18. 4 pigs and 4 pigs are \_\_\_ pigs.
- 19. 4 from  $9 = ___ .$
- 20. 9 is \_\_\_ more than 6.



To add you think down.
4 and 2 are 6.
6 and 1 are 7.

4	_
$\frac{2}{1}$	
7	

To check you think up. 1 and 2 are 3. 3 and 4 are 7.

You should check your work and make sure it is right.

Add and check. If you get them all right in a row, color the star blue.

	1	1 1 3	3 4 1	3 2 4	3 2 2	3 4 2	3 3 3	4 1 2	4 1 1 —	4 1 3 ———	4 3 2	4 2 3	4 1 4	$\mathcal{A}$
	2	1 4 4	3 1 4	2 2 2	1 2 3	3 4 3	2 3 4	1 6 2	2 1 5	2 1 6	2 2 5	2 5 1	2 5 2	***
(1)	3	2 4 3	2 6 1	3 5 1	5 1 3	5 2 2	5 3 1	1 4 3	2 3 2	1 1 7	3 2 2	1 5 3	6 1 2	***************************************

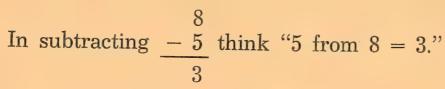
New word: check.

	Add down and check by adding up.												
1	1 1	2 3	1 5	2 2	3	1 6	1	4 2	2 1	6 1	1 2	3 1	**
2	1 3	5 1	2 4	1 4	2 5 ———	3 2	1 7	2 6	1 8	4 4	7 1	1 9	
3	8 1	3 4	2 7	3 6	2 8	3 5	3	3 7	6 3	7 3	5 4	5 3	$\Delta$
4	7 2	9	6 2	8 2	4 5 —	6 4	5 2	5 5	6	5 3	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$	6	***
							Who a	am I?					
	1	am		Who	am I	?	I	am		Who	am I	?	
5	~ 6	3 more than 5						2 + 1 + 2.					
	6	6 plus 3.						4 more than 6.					W
	7	and 2	2.			_	j	ust aft	er 17.	,		-	

I have \_\_\_ blue stars.

Subtract:

		1											
1	2 1	3 1	1 1	5 1	3 2	5 2	6 1	4 2	5 4	3	6 2	5 3	$\frac{1}{2}$
2	6 3	7 1	7 6	6 4	7 -5	8 -5	6 5	7 4	8 1	7 2	8 2	7 3	$\sim$
3	8 3	9 1	$\begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 1 \\ \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{ c c }\hline 10 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$	10 3	8 4	9 4	8 6	9 2	8 7	10 4	9 3	$\sim$
4	9 5	9	10 5	9 4	10 8	7 6	10 6	9 7	10 9	8 5	9 8	10 7	***



$$5 \text{ from } 8 =$$

$$1 \text{ from } 6 = \_$$

$$3 \text{ from } 9 = \_$$

$$4 \text{ from } 8 = \_$$

$$3 \text{ from } 7 = \_$$



Do what the signs tell you to do.

	Do what the signs tell you to do.												
1	+ 1	+ 2		+ 6	7 + 1	5 + 1	3 - 1	+ 3	+7	3 + 2	<u>- 2</u>	+ 1	$\mathcal{A}$
2	$\begin{vmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \end{vmatrix}$	5 - 1	2 + 3	6 - 1	$\frac{2}{+1}$	$\frac{4}{-2}$	+ 1	5 - 3	4 - 3	2 + 2	6 - 2	7 + 2	$\mathcal{A}$
3	$\frac{1}{+5}$	7 - 1	2 + 5	8 - 1	8 + 1	7 _ 2	2 + 4	6 - 4	7 - 5	6 + 3	$\frac{8}{-2}$	$\frac{4}{+2}$	$\mathcal{A}$
4	9 – 1	$\frac{2}{+6}$	+ 6	<u>8</u> <u>- 6</u>	3 + 4	$\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$	6 - 5	+ 8	8 - 5	3 + 3	$\frac{9}{-2}$	5 + 2	**
5	$\frac{4}{+5}$	9 - 4	6 + 1	9 - 5	1 + 4	3 + 5	$-\frac{7}{-4}$	+ 3	- <del>8</del> - <del>7</del>	2 + 7	- 8 - 3	6 - 3	**
6	7 - 6	9 - 3	6 + 2	9 - 6	5 - 4	7 - 3	5 + 3	9 - 7	5 + 4	9 - 8	4 + 4	8 _ 4	$\frac{1}{2}$

	93
Read each story and think the answer.	
1. John's hens laid 6 eggs in one day.  He sold 4 of them. How many eggs did he have left?	6. There were 7 boys and 5 girls at Mary's party. How many more boys than girls were there?
2. Mary has 3 black kittens and 2 white kittens. How many kittens does Mary have?	7. David wants to buy a ball that costs 10 cents. He has 8 cents. How many more cents does he need?
3. David found 6 little rabbits. He gave 2 of them to Susan. How many did he have left?	8. Mary has 8 dolls and Susan has 5 dolls. How many fewer dolls has Susan than Mary?
4. Bob bought 2 red balls and 2 blue balls. How many balls did he buy?	9. In playing ring-toss David made 4 in his first try and 0 in his second try. How much did he make all together?
5. Susan's mother made 3 large cakes and 3 small ones. How many cakes did she make?	10. John wants to buy a pencil for 5 cents and a ruler for 4 cents. How much money does he need?
New words: laid, sold.	

Write the number that tells who I am.

I am	Who am I?	I am	Who am I?
I am the number just before 19.		I am the Roman number for 7.	
I am between 8 and 10.		I am the number of inches in a foot.	
I am 2 more than 7.		I am the number of apples in a dozen.	
I am 3 less than 7.		I am the 6th of the numbers 4, 6, 2, 4, 1, 8, 9.	
I am the number of cents in a nickel.		I am the sum of 6 and 3.	
I am the number of cents in a dime.		I am our number for IV.	
I am the second number of 3, 5,		I am 1 ten and 4 ones.	
9, 7.  I am 7 plus 2.		I am the number of pints in a quart.	
I am the Roman number for 10		I am 4 from 7.	

Add:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-\left|\begin{array}{c}4\\3\end{array}\right|$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2\\8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1\\2\\3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



Subtract:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 8 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$



3

4

6

9

8

. 7

5

2

The 1st number is \_\_\_

The 4th number is

The 2nd number is \_\_\_

The 8th number is \_\_\_\_

The 5th number is \_\_\_

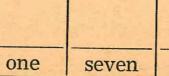
The 3rd number is \_\_\_\_



Put the right number in each box.

			18.000
Service -	200		
	21 17 11 11		
Project Section	See a second second		

	ATTENDED	Ky top.
two	nine	ten







four

five

six



New words: finger, toe.

My name is	I have brothers.
I am years old.	I have sisters.
I have hands.	There are boys in our grade.
I have feet.	There are girls in our grade.
I have hands and feet.	There are children in our grade
I have fingers.	I can count to
I have toes.	I can write numbers to
I have fingers and toes.	I can count by 2's to
I am inches tall.	I can count by 5's to
I weigh pounds.	I get up at o'clock.
I am in the grade.	I go to school at o'clock.
I have blue stars in my book.	I go to bed at o'clock.

